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Grand Family Bible.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
An ELEGANT EDITION of the
SACRED SCRIPTURES
Of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, with the APOCRYPHA,
On a very large and beautiful new Type, and superfine Paper.

THE great importance of the Holy Scriptures, intereſting to every individual; the divine excellence of its doctrines and precepts, and the beauty and ſublimity of its paſſages, have ſo long made it a capital object of attention, as to preclude occaſion or opportunity for eulogium.

The piety or enterprize of individuals has preſented this invaluable book to the public in a variety of forms; in ſome editions it has been highly embelliſhed with ſuperb engravings, which have greatly enhanced its price; in others it has been accompanied with voluminous commentaries, which neceſſarily encreaſed the ſize; while a variety of plain cheap copies have generally diffuſed the knowledge of the Scripture, and made the purchaſe eaſy to every claſs.

Without wiſhing in the ſmalleſt degree to leſſen the merits of the various editions, whether plain or ornamented, which the public are already in poſſeſſion of, it is pertinent to remark, that very many readers of taſte and judgment have expreſſed a wiſh for a Family Bible unencumbered with additions. There ſtill appears room for another edition on a beautiful new type, ſuperior in ſize and elegance to any bible that has yet been printed in the Engliſh language, and which, leaving the adventitious circumſtances of ornament or comment, may exhibit the *Oracles of God* in their native ſimplicity.

SPECIMEN OF THE TYPE.

3 ¶ And God ſaid, Let there be light: and there was light.

With reſpectful ſubmiſſion to the judgment and candour of the public, the following propoſals are offered:

I. The work ſhall be printed with the greateſt fidelity and attention to correctneſs both in the text and marginal references, on a ſuperfine Paper made on purpoſe, with an elegant new Type caſt for the work of the ſize of the above Specimen.

II. The work will be compriſed in twenty numbers, making two elegant volumes in Folio; to be furniſhed to ſubſcribers at one dollar each number. To prevent any complaints of want of punctuality, no part of the work will be delivered unleſs paid for.

III. The firſt number, containing ſixty folio pages, elegantly printed, will be furniſhed on the firſt Saturday of July next, when ſubſcribers are to pay the price of the firſt and ſecond numbers, and the price of one number to be always in advance till the work is completed. The ſubſequent numbers to be publiſhed regularly on the firſt Saturday of each ſucceeding month, till the whole is finiſhed.

☞ Subſcriptions will be received in Philadelphia by the Publiſhers, THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41, South Second-ſtreet, and JOHN PARKER, No. 259, North Second-ſtreet; and by all the Bookſellers: in Charleſton, by William P. Young; Richmond, by Archibald Currie; Baltimore, by James Rice; Wilmington, by Peter Brynberg; New-York, by Thomas Allen; New-Haven, by Iſaac Beers; Providence, (R. I.) by William Wilkinſon; Salem, by Thomas Cuſhing; Boſton, by David Weſt, Benjamin Guild, and Thomas & Andrews.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

MUCH declamation has been indulged againſt certain characters, who are charged with advocating the pernicious doctrine that "*public debts are public bleſſings*," and with being friends to a perpetuation of the public debt of the country. Among theſe characters, if the Secretary of the Treaſury has not been named, he has been pretty plainly alluded to. It is proper to examine what foundation there is for thoſe charges.

That officer, it is very certain explicitly maintained, that the *funding* of the exiſting debt of the United States would render it a national bleſſing.—And a man has only to travel through the United States, with his eyes open, and to obſerve the invigoration of induſtry in every branch, to be convinced, that the poſition was well founded.—But whether right or wrong, it is quite a different thing from maintaining, as a general propoſition, that a public debt is a public bleſſing.—Particular and temporary circumſtances might render that advantageous, at one time, which at another might be hurtful.

It is known, that prior to the revolution, a great part of the circulation of the country was carried on by paper money; that in conſequence of the events of the revolution, that reſource was, in a great meaſure, deſtroyed, by being diſcredited, and that the ſame events had deſtroyed a large proportion of the monied and mercantile capital of the country, and of perſonal property generally. It was natural to think, that the chaſm created by theſe circumſtances required to be ſupplied; and a juſt theory was ſufficient to demonſtrate, that a funded debt would anſwer the end.

To infer, that it would have ſuch an effect was no more to maintain the general doctrine of "*public debts being public benefits*," than the ſaying, that paper emiſſions, by the authority of government, were uſeful in the early periods of the country, was the maintaining, that they would be uſeful in all the future ſtages of its progreſs.

But to put the matter out of all doubt, and to ſhew how deſtitute of candor the inſinuations againſt the Secretary of the Treaſury, on this head, have been, I have extracted, and ſhall inſert here ſome paſſages from three of his reports to the Houſe of Repreſentatives; by which it will be ſeen, that his conduct as well as his language have been in uniform oppoſition to the doctrine charged upon him. The length of theſe reports, it is probable have prevented many well diſpoſed perſons from being acquainted with their contents; the preſumption of which emboldens the calumniators of public characters and meaſures to make aſſertions, of the falſehood of which, the mere peruſal of official documents would convict them.

Extract from a report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the ſubject of a proviſion for the public debt, preſented the 14th of Jan. 1790.

"*Perſuaded as the Secretary is, that the proper funding of the preſent debt, will render it a national bleſſing; yet he is ſo far from acceding to the poſition, in the latitude in which it is ſometimes laid down, that "public debts are public benefits," a poſition* inviting to prodigality, *and* liable to a dangerous abuſe,—*that he ardently wiſhes to ſee it incorporated, as a* fundamental maxim, *in the* ſyſtem of public credit *of the United States, that the* creation of debt ſhould always be accompanied with the means of extinguiſhment. *This he regards as the* true ſecret *for* rendering public credit immortal.—*And he preſumes that it is difficult to conceive a ſituation, in which there may not be an adherence to the maxim. At leaſt he feels an* unfeigned ſolicitude, *that this may be attempted by the United States, and that they may commence their meaſures for the eſtabliſhment of credit, with the obſervance of it.*"

Extract from a report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on Manufactures, preſented the 5th of December, 1791.

After uſing ſeveral arguments to illuſtrate the operation of a funded debt *as capital*, the Secretary concludes thus:—"*There are reſpectable individuals, who, from a* juſt averſion *to an* accumulation *of public debt, are unwilling to concede to it any kind of utility, who can diſcern no good to alleviate the ill with which they ſuppoſe it pregnant; who cannot be perſuaded, that it ought in any ſenſe to be viewed as an encreaſe of capital, leſt it ſhould be inferred, that the more debt the more capital, the greater the burthens the greater the bleſſings of the community.*

"*But it intereſts the public councils to eſtimate every object as it truly is, to appreciate how far the good in any meaſure is compenſated by the ill, or the ill by the good, either of them is ſeldom unmixed.*

"*Neither* will it follow, that an accumulation of debt is deſirable, *becauſe a certain degree of it operates as capital. There may be a plethora in the political, as in the natural body; there may be* a ſtate of things in which any ſuch artificial capital is unneceſſary. *The debt too may be ſwelled to ſuch a ſize, as that the greateſt part of it may ceaſe to be uſeful as a capital, ſerving only to pamper the diſſipation of idle and diſſolute individuals; as that the ſums required to pay the intereſt upon it may become oppreſſive, and beyond the means which a government can employ, conſiſtently with its tranquility to raiſe them: as that the reſources of taxation, to face the debt, may have been ſtrained too far to admit of extenſions adequate to exigencies, which regard the public ſafety.*

"*Where this critical point is, cannot be pronounced; but it is impoſſible to believe, that there is not ſuch a point.*

"*And as the viciſſitudes of nations beget a perpetual tendency to the accumulation of debt*, there ought to be in every government a perpetual, anxious and unceaſing effort to reduce that, which at any time exiſts, as faſt as ſhall be practicable, conſiſtently with integrity and good faith."

Extract from a report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, relative to additional ſupplies for carrying on the Indian War, preſented the 16th of March, 1792.

"*The reſult of mature reflection is, in the mind of the Secretary, a ſtrong conviction, that the laſt of the three expedients, which have been mentioned* [that was the raiſing of the ſum required by taxes] *is to be preferred to either of the other two.*

"*Nothing can more intereſt the national credit and proſperity, than a conſtant and ſyſtematic attention to* huſband all the means previouſly poſſeſſed for extinguiſhing the preſent debt, and to avoid, as much as poſſible, the incurring of any new debt.

"*Neceſſity alone therefore can juſtify the application of any of the public property, other than the annual revenues, to the current ſervice, or the temporary and caſual exigencies of the country—or the contracting of an additional debt, by loans, to provide for thoſe exigencies.*

"*Great emergencies indeed might exiſt, in which loans would be indiſpenſable. But the occaſions which will juſtify them muſt be truly of that deſcription.*

"*The preſent is not of ſuch a nature; the ſum to be provided is not of magnitude enough to furniſh the plea of neceſſity.*

"*Taxes are never welcome to a community; they ſeldom fail to excite uneaſy ſenſations more or leſs extenſive—Hence a too ſtrong propenſity, in the government of nations, to anticipate and mortgage the reſources of poſterity, rather than encounter the inconveniences of a preſent increaſe of taxes.*

"*But* this policy, when not dictated by very peculiar circumſtances, is of the worſt kind—*its obvious tendency is, by enhancing the permanent burthens of the people, to produce laſting diſtreſs, and its natural iſſue is in national bankruptcy.*

"It will be happy, if the councils of this country, ſanctioned by the voice of an enlightened community, ſhall be able to purſue a different courſe."

Here is example added to precept—in purſuit of a doctrine, the oppoſite of that which is charged upon him—the Secretary did not ſcruple to hazard the popularity of his adminiſtration with a claſs of citizens, who, as a claſs, have been among the firmeſt friends of the government, and the warmeſt approvers of the meaſures, which have reſtored public credit.—The circumſtance indeed has been a weapon dexterouſly wielded againſt him by his enemies, who in conſequence of the increaſe of duties propoſed have repreſented him as the oppreſſor of trade. A certain deſcription of men are for getting out of debt; yet are againſt all taxes for raiſing money to pay it off. They are amongſt the foremoſt for carrying on war, and yet will have neither loans nor taxes.—They are alike oppoſed to what creates debt, and to what avoids it.

In the firſt caſe, their meaning is not difficult to be divined—in the laſt it would puzzle any man not endued with the gift of ſecond ſight to find it out—unleſs it be to quarrel with and pull down every man who will not conſent to walk in their leading ſtrings; or to throw all things into confuſion. FACT.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
June 18.

The Preſident announced the following Letter from M. La Fayette to the National Aſſembly.

Entrenched Camp of Maubeuge, June 16, 1792, 4th Year of Liberty.

"GENTLEMEN,

"AT the moment, too long delayed perhaps, at which I am going to call your attention to great public intereſts, and point out among our dangers the conduct of a miniſtry which my correſpondence has long ſince accuſed, I am informed that unmaſked by its diviſions, it has ſunk under its own intrigues; for, undoubtedly, it is not by ſacrificing three colleagues, from their own inſignificance the mere creatures of his power, that the leaſt excuſeable, the moſt noted of theſe miniſters, will have cemented in the King's council his equivocal and ſcandalous exiſtence.

"It is not enough, however, that this branch of the government ſhould be delivered from a baneful influence. The public weal is in danger: the fate of France depends chiefly on her repreſentatives; of them the nation expects her ſalvation. But, when ſhe gave herſelf a conſtitution, ſhe preſcribed to them the only courſe by which they can ſave her.

"Perſuaded, gentlemen, that the Rights of Man are the law of every conſtituting aſſembly, a conſtitution once formed becomes the law of the legiſlators appointed under it, it is to yourſelves that I am bound to denounce the too powerful efforts now making to carry you beyond the rule which you have promiſed to follow.

"Nothing ſhall hinder me from exerciſing this right of a freeman, from fulfilling this duty of a citizen; neither their momentary errors of opinion; for what are opinions when they deviate from principles? nor my reſpect for the repreſentatives of the people; for I reſpect ſtill more the people themſelves, of whom the conſtitution is the will ſupreme; nor the favor you have conſtantly ſhewn to me; for that I wiſh to preſerve as I obtained it, by an inflexible love of liberty.

"Your circumſtances are difficult; France is menaced from without, and agitated within. While foreign courts announce the intolerable project of attacking our national ſovereignty, and thus declare themſelves the enemies of France, internal foes, intoxicated with fanaticiſm and pride, entertain chimerical hopes, and fatigue us ſtill more with their inſolent malignity.

"You ought, gentlemen, to ſuppreſs them, and you cannot have the power to do ſo, without being yourſelves conſtitutional and juſt.

"You deſire to be ſo without doubt, but caſt your eyes on what paſſes in your own body, and all around you.

"Can you diſſemble that a faction, and, to avoid vague denominations, that the Jacobine faction has occaſioned all the diſorders. It is that faction to which I loudly impute them. Organized like a ſeparate empire in its metropolis and its affiliations, blindly directed by certain ambitious chiefs, this forms a diſtinct corporation in the midſt of the French people, whoſe power it uſurps by ſubjugating their repreſentatives and their mandatories.

"It is there that, in public ſittings, love of the laws is denominated ariſtocracy, and their infraction patriotiſm. There the aſſaſſins of Deſilles receive triumphs—the crimes of Jourdan find panegyriſts—there alſo the recital of the aſſaſſination that ſtained the city of Metz, excited internal acclamations of joy.

"Can it be believed that they will eſcape reproaches by ſheltering themſelves under an Auſtrian manifeſto, in which theſe ſectaries are named? Are they become ſacred becauſe Leopold has pronounced their name? And becauſe we have to fight with foreigners, who preſume to meddle in our quarrels, are we releaſed from the duty of delivering our country from domeſtic tyranny?

"What import to this duty either the project of foreigners, or their connivance with counter revolutioniſts, or their influence on the lukewarm friends of liberty? It is I who denounce this ſect; I who, without ſpeaking of my paſt life, can anſwer to thoſe who feign ſuſpicions of me; "approach in this critical moment, in which every man's character will ſoon be known, and let us ſee which of us, moſt inflexible in his principles, moſt firm in his reſiſtance, will beſt brave the obſtacles and the dangers which traitors wiſh to hide from their country, and which true citizens know how to calculate and encounter for her ſake."

"And how ſhould I longer delay to fulfil this duty, when every day weakens the conſtituted authorities, and ſubſtitutes the ſpirit of a party for the will of the people; when the audacity of agitators impoſes ſilence on peaceable citizens, and ſupplants uſeful men; when devotion to a ſect is made the ſubſtitute of all public and private virtues, what in a free country ought to be the auſtere and only means of arriving at the firſt functions of government?

"It is after having oppoſed to all obſtacles and all ſnares the courageous and perſevering patriotiſm of an army, ſacrificed perhaps to combinations againſt its leader, that I can now oppoſe to this faction, the correſpondence of a miniſtry, the worthy production of its club—a correſpondence of which all the calculations are falſe, the promiſes vain, the information fraudulent or frivolous, the councils perfidious or contradictory; where, after having preſſed me to advance without precaution, and to attack without means, they began to tell me that reſiſtance would ſoon be impoſſible, when my indignation repelled the daſtardly aſſertion.

"What remarkable conformity of language, gentlemen, between thoſe factious men who avow their ariſtocratic ſpirit, and thoſe who uſurp the name of patriots. Both wiſh to ſubvert our laws, rejoice in diſorders, riſe up againſt the authorities conferred by the people, deteſt the Na-

tional Guard, preach indiſcipline to the army, and ſow ſometimes diſtruſt, ſometimes diſcouragement.

"As for me, gentlemen, who eſpouſed the American cauſe, at the very moment when its ambaſſadors declared to me that it was loſt*; who thenceforward devoted myſelf to a perſevering defence of liberty, and the ſovereignty of the people; who, on the 11th of July, 1789, on preſenting to my country a declaration of rights, dared to tell her—*For a nation to be free, it is ſufficient that ſhe wills it*; I come now, full of confidence in the juſtice of our cauſe, of contempt for the cowards who deſert it, and of indignation againſt the traitors who would ſully it; I come to declare that the French nation, if ſhe is not the moſt vile in the univerſe, may and ought to reſiſt the conſpiracy of kings formed againſt her.

"It is not, undoubtedly, in the midſt of my brave army, that timid ſentiments are permitted; patriotiſm, energy, diſcipline, patience, mutual confidence, all the civil and military virtues I have found in it. In it the principles of liberty and equality are cheriſhed, the laws reſpected, property ſacred; in it neither calumnies nor factions are known; and when I recollect that France has ſeveral millions capable of becoming ſuch ſoldiers, I aſk myſelf to what pitch of debaſement would an immenſe people be reduced ſtill ſtronger in their natural reſources than in the defences of art, oppoſing to a monſtrous confederation the advantage of combinations directed to a ſingle object, for the baſe idea of ſacrificing their ſovereignty, of covenanting for their liberty, of ſubmitting their declaration of rights to negociation, to appear one of the poſſibilities of the iſſue that is rapidly advancing upon us.

"But in order that we, ſoldiers of liberty, may fight with efficacy, or die with profit to our cauſe, it is neceſſary that the number of the defenders of our country be ſpeedily proportioned to that of their adverſaries; that ſtores of all ſorts be multiplied, and facilitate all our motions: that the comfort of the troops, their equipage, their pay, the proviſions for their health, be no longer expoſed to fatal delays, or pretended ſavings, which always turn out the direct reverſe of their object.

"Above all, it is neceſſary that the citizens rallied around the conſtitution be aſſured that the rights which it guarantees will be reſpected with a religious fidelity, that ſhall drive its enemies, concealed or public, to deſpair.

"Reject not this wiſh: it is that of the ſincere wiſh of the friends of your legitimate authority. Aſſured that no unjuſt conſequence can flow from a pure principle, that no tyrannical meaſures can ſerve a cauſe which owes its force and its glory to the ſacred baſis of liberty and equality, make criminal juſtice reſume its conſtitutional courſe; make civil equality, and religious liberty, enjoy the entire application of their true principles.

"Let the royal power be untouched, for it is guaranteed by the conſtitution; let it be independent, for its independence is one of the ſprings of our liberty; let the king be revered, for he is inveſted with the national majeſty; let him have the power of chuſing a miniſtry that wears not the chains of a faction; and if there be conſpirators, let them periſh by the ſword of the law.

"In fine, let the reign of clubs, annihilated by you, give place to the reign of the law, their uſurpations to the firm and independent exerciſe of the conſtitutional authorities, their diſorganiſing maxims to the true principles of liberty, their delirious fury to the calm and ſteady courage of a nation that underſtands its rights and defends them: in fine, their factious combinations to the true intereſts of our country, which, in this moment of danger, ought to unite all thoſe to whom her ſubjugation and her ruin are not objects of atrocious joy, or infamous ſpeculation.

"Such, gentlemen, are the repreſentations and the petitions ſubmitted to the national aſſembly, as they are to the king, by a citizen, whoſe love of liberty will never be honeſtly queſtioned; whom the different factions would hate leſs, if he had not raiſed himſelf above them by his diſintereſtedneſs; whom ſilence would have better became, if, like ſo many others, he had been indifferent to the glory of the national aſſembly, and the confidence with which it is of importance that it ſhould be ſurrounded; and who cannot better teſtify his own confidence, than by laying before it the truth without diſguiſe.

"Gentlemen, I have obeyed the dictates of my conſcience, and the obligations of my oaths. I owed it to my country, to you, to the king, and above all, to myſelf, whom the chances of war do not allow to poſtpone obſervations that I think uſeful; and who wiſh to believe that the aſſembly will find in this a new homage of my devotion to its conſtitutional authority, of my perſonal gratitude, and of my reſpect.

(Signed) FAYETTE.

JULY 10.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

M. Joly now roſe, and ſignified in the name of all the miniſters, "that having come into adminiſtration with the expreſs intention of ſerving the ſtate, and ſeeing it to be impoſſible to be of any further advantage to it, they had all given in their reſignations."

(Loud and reiterated plaudits from the Galleries.)

STATE OF THE EMPIRE.

M. Lamourette propoſed:

1ſt. To order Arms, Proviſions, and Ammunition to be got ready immediately for 450,000 men.

2d, To ſend Commiſſaries to the Frontiers.

3d, To Decree jointly with the King an act of oblivion relative to the Commotions of June 20.

JULY 12.

Extraordinary Tribunal in the Caſtle of the Thuilleries.

Complaint having been made to the Aſſembly, that ſeveral judges of the peace had exerciſed an unconſtitutional authority in the King's palace, the Executive Power and Acculateur Public were deſired to report the ſteps taken, in order to bring them to juſtice.

BADGES OF DISTINCTION.

In conſequence of a report from a Committee, it was reſolved that the members of the Aſſembly, and the adminiſtrators of the diſtricts and departments, ſhould wear, while on duty, certain characteriſtic and emblematical badges, in order to diſtinguiſh them from their fellow citizens.

LETTER FROM THE KING.

"M. LE PRESIDENT,

"I have inſtructed the miniſter of juſtice to tranſmit to the National Aſſembly, in compliance with the VIIIth Article of the IId Section of the IVth Chap. of the Conſtitution, the Proclamation iſſued by me, in conſequence of the Arret of the Department, in regard to the proviſional ſuſpenſion of the Mayor and Procureur de la Commune of Paris.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

(Counter-ſigned) "DEJOLY."

M. PETION

Now appeared at the bar, amidſt the acclamations of the members and the ſpectators.

He demanded that the Aſſembly ſhould judge rigorouſly between him and his perſecutors. The department, conſcious of its own unpopularity, and envious of the confidence which the people repoſed in the municipality, had always endeavored to mortify the magiſtrates of the people. It had continually oppreſſed and uſurped their powers, and had ever been ambitious to be the creatures of the Court, rather than the ſervants of the Nation.

Hatred and vengeance were companions in every paragraph of the late Arret: it was filled with calumny and untruth; it has accuſed him of negligence, and libelled the inhabitants of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, as a ſet of men ſuſpected of robbery!

Of what had this department to complain? Had a ſingle perſon fallen by the hands of the people? What did it lament? That a martial law had not been proclaimed? That a croud of citizens had not periſhed? That a civil war had not taken place?

As to the confirmation of their ſentence by the King, M. Petion ſaid, no one need be aſtoniſhed at it, for the department had ſupported the executive power, and the executive power in its turn, now ſupported the department. (Loud plaudits from all parts of the Aſſembly.)

M. Petion was admitted to the honors of a Seance.

JULY 18.

THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A letter was read from the French miniſter at London, containing a note, in which his majeſty declines the interpoſition of his good offices with his allies on the continent, in regard to the affairs of France, but promiſes, for his own part, to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality.

EVENING SITTING.

The ſecretaries read the papers ſent by the department de l'Ardeche, from which it appeared, that M. du Saillant, and a Count de Combet, were agents to the French Princes, and that their buſineſs was to create inſurrections in the Southern Provinces. The Catholics were to riſe againſt the Proteſtants; the Royaliſts, who are for the old monarchy, againſt the Patriots; and in ſhort, the whole of the Southern Provinces was to become an immenſe burying ground. The letters of the king's brothers, directed to M. du Saillant, left no room to doubt the exiſtence of this conſpiracy, which is now entirely laid open. The generals and commanders are named. Their different taſks are allotted them, and the routs they were to take delineated. The Princes inform the confederates, that one of them is immediately to ſet out for Spain, and from thence to advance to take the command of the army of the ſouth, with a view to reſtore the old monarchy, and alſo the prieſts and nobles.

A decree was paſſed to ſell all the epiſcopal palaces with the gardens and grounds belonging to them. This is expected to produce eleven millions of livres. The biſhops who have taken the oaths are to receive a compenſation in money.

The Aſſembly ſent a deputation to attend the funeral of the celebrated American PAUL JONES, who died yeſterday at Paris. It was objected, that he was a Calviniſt, but the objection was orerruled.

JULY 21.

The order of the day called the attention of the Aſſembly to the diſcuſſion of the denunciation, againſt M. la Fayette.

M. Lacource, after a violent declamation againſt the conduct of that General, concluded with demanding that he ſhould be put in a ſtate of accuſation.

His ſpeech was demanded to be printed.

The Aſſembly upon deliberating, refuſed to comply with the requeſt. A ſcene of noiſe and tumult followed.

M. Tournay gave his opinion for the accuſation of M. la Fayette, whom he regarded as a traitor, or at leaſt a conſpirator who wiſhed to domineer between the people and their enemies.

It was demanded that the diſcuſſion ſhould be cloſed.

M. M. Fauchet, Baziere, and Chabot, oppoſed the demand.

The debate became tumultuous; the ſpectators took part by applauding and hiſſing, and by encouraging or reviling the ſpeakers, as they favored or diſapproved of their opinions.

The tumult encreaſed. The Preſident complained that there was a ſpectator, who hiſſed behind him, and demanded that he ſhould be arreſted. The tribunes inſtantly were all in confuſion. The Preſident put on his hat, and order was ſlowly reſtored.

M. Briſſot demanded the prorogation of the diſcuſſion.

M. Fauchet demanded the adjournment till M. Luckner ſhould have given an explanation on what had been alledged, that M. la Fayette had propoſed to him to march their two armies to Paris.

M. Gaudet read ſome information to this purpoſe, which he had gathered in the converſation with M. Luckner, whom he affirmed to have ſaid, "I do not deny that it was propoſed to me in the name of la Fayette, by M. Bureau de Puzy, who had been thrice Preſident of the Conſtituent Aſſembly; I replied to M. Bureau, that M. la Fayette was maſter of his conduct and might do as he choſe, but that if he marched to Paris, I ſhould march after him, and counteract his deſigns by force; M. Bureau replied, 'But the life of the King is in danger.'"

M. Gaudet depoſited the note containing this information on the Bureau, and ſigned it.

The Preſident announced, that ſome citizens alarmed for the ſafety of the Aſſembly, demanded to be admitted, and likewiſe that a croud were advancing to the Thuilleries.

M. Petion appeared, and ſaid, that he ſaw nothing in the neighbourhood of the Aſſembly to occaſion alarm, and that thoſe citizens who wiſhed to enter the Thuilleries, had promiſed to remain quietly at the gates.

Several members demanded the adjournment of the diſcuſſion, which was oppoſed by M. Huat. A tumultuous debate took place, in which the ſpectators joined.

The adjournment was pronounced, till further information ſhould be obtained reſpecting the new denunciation.

JULY 22.

M. Lacroit obſerved, that the Aſſembly had not terminated their diſcuſſion of the accuſation which had yeſterday been made againſt M. la Fayette, and demanded that Meſſrs. Luckner and La Fayette ſhould be bound to make poſitive declarations reſpecting the fact which had been brought forward; and M. Bureau ſhould be ſummoned to the bar to give the neceſſary information of which he was in poſſeſſion.

This motion was adopted.

LONDON, July 19.

THE TURKS.—We learn from the frontiers, that the Ottomans have cut to pieces 200 Auſtrian ſoldiers, who had marched to diſpute with the Turks the harveſt of a field that they had ſown. If France had money to throw into the lap of the Sublime Porte, it might not be very difficult to ſpirit up again an irreconcileable hatred, only ſtifled by the exigencies of the time.

At Coblentz a Pruſſian ſoldier has been ſhot for having taken it into his head to preach liberty to two citizens. His body ſerved afterwards as a ſtool on which the two citizens received each 50 blows with a ſtick.

The expences for his majeſty's civil liſt for the laſt half year, ending July the 5th, as nearly as can be aſcertained, are 946,538l. 8s. 7d. !!!

The Ruffians called the Defenders, have lately committed many outrages in Ireland. At Dundalk a dangerous riot was apprehended, when the ſpeaker, accompanied by the gentlemen of the country, a troop of horſe, and a company of foot, attended, ordered the riot act to be read, and exhorted the populace to diſperſe. This was ineffectual, and the ſoldiers were pelted with ſtones, &c. They were then obliged to fire in their own defence, when ſix of the inſurgents were killed, ſeveral wounded, and ten made priſoners. The remainder inſtantly diſperſed, & tranquility was reſtored.

A letter from Coblentz, dated 7th July, has this paſſage: "The day before yeſterday the Duke of Brunſwick dined with Monſ. Count d'Artois and the Prince de Conde. Marſhals Broglio and de Caſtres were of the party. His ſerene highneſs ſaid with much modeſty, 'I never expected to have dined with three generals who beat me, and ſtill leſs to have the honor of commanding them.'"

M. Duſaillant, the rebel ariſtocrat, has been driven from his fortreſs by the regulars, under the command of M. Delbignac, who ordered the village of St. Andre, in the intereſt of M. Duſaillant to be burnt.

If we liſten only to the fears or hopes of ſome, we muſt anticipate nothing leſs than the arrival of the Pruſſians at the gates of Paris. They will not amuſe themſelves, ſay the people, with beſieging fortreſſes; their march will be direct, and their purpoſe executed with promptitude.

The Preſident of the National Aſſembly, in juſt ſo many words, told them the other day, that Anarchy had reigned long enough, and that the rule of the Laws was now arrived. We are glad they have at length made the diſcovery, and hope it is not made too late to profit by it.

The Duke of Brunſwick arrived at Coblentz on the 3d inſt. and the Prince of Naſſau, with a great part of the army on the day following—the Pruſſian Army under the command of the Duke of Brunſwick, at Coblentz, compriſes 51,870 infantry, and 23,098 cavalry—the third column of the Pruſſian Army, at Frankfort, conſiſts of 6,501 infantry, and 1,464 cavalry—the fourth, at Manheim, of 7,477 foot, and 3,042 horſe.

No ſituation can be conceived more embarraſſing than that of a Miniſter interrogated by the Legiſlative body in Paris.—If his replies are circumſtantial he is tedious—if they are brief, he holds them in contempt—if he wiſhes to obtain proper information before he replies, then he refuſes to anſwer the repreſentatives of people.

"I had rather be a Dog, and bay the Moon,
"Than ſuch a Miniſter."

The ſalary of Dr. Willis, for his attendance on the Queen of Portugal, is 1000l. per month.

The caſe of the Queen of Portugal is not yet given up for loſt, though the expectations of her perfect recovery are not very ſanguine at preſent.

Two ſhips are lying at Depford to take on board ſuch American Loyaliſts as are going ſettlers to Upper Canada, and they are invited to embark by public notice from government. Theſe veſſels will ſail for America without any delay, as ſoon as they get on board their ſtated number of paſſengers and their baggage.

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* The Editor has been favored with the following remarks on this paſſage:

"There is one unfortunate phraſe in M. de la Fayette's Letter to the National Aſſembly, which reſpect for his perſon and character induces a belief is an error, which a Tranſlator might readily fall into.—M. de la Fayette ſpeaks of "the very moment when its Ambaſſadors declared to him that it (the cauſe of America) was loſt."

"The American Commiſſioners were, at the time alluded to, ſtiled in Paris, *Miniſtres des Etats Unis*. The French Miniſtry were called *les Miniſtres* without addition, and *les Miniſtres*, as *le Roi* could only mean the French King and French Miniſters. That the French Miniſtry thought the cauſe loſt, is known; but it is hardly poſſible that the declaration inſtanced, could have been made by the American Commiſſioners. It is therefore ſuppoſed that the article before the noun was *les*, which would make the ſenſe compleat and conſiſtent with truth; but the article *ſes*, obliges the Tranſlator to denominate Miniſters, Ambaſſadors, and the antecedent confines their quality to *American*."

JULY 27.

A violent remedy is talked of for the indiſpoſition of the Queen of Portugal. This is the leading her Majeſty into a temporary building erected in a large piece of water, into which ſhe is to ſink immediately upon her entrance, and to be taken out by perſons provided for that purpoſe.

As faſt as the French army under Luckner, and that lately commanded by Fayette, retire, the Auſtrians preſs on to take their ground, and are now forcing their route, by Bavay, towards the interior part of the kingdom.

The Elector of Saxony is ſaid to have joined the league againſt France, and furniſhes the allied powers with 24,000 auxiliaries.

The Duke of Brunſwick has iſſued a proclamation, forbidding, on pain of death, every Pruſſian from entering the camp of the French emigrants, and every French emigrant from entering the Pruſſian camp. The Chevalier de Nauldes, either not having heard of the proclamation, or imagining that the penalties would not be rigorouſly inflicted, attempted to enter the Pruſſian camp, and was ſhot dead by the centinel. Count d'Egmont is to command the right wing of the army of the Princes, but it is not reſolved that this army ſhall act at all.

A warrant has juſt received the royal ſignature, for iſſuing from the Treaſury the ſum of 2000l. to the Truſtees of the Proteſtant Diſſenting meeting-houſe at Birmingham, as a full compenſation for the loſſes and damages ſuſtained by the deſtruction of that edifice during the late riots there.

Saturday, an officer arrived at the Admiralty Office with letters from Lord Hood in the grand fleet, which were dated off Uſhant, the 16th inſt where the fleet was then lying, and all well.

The camp at Bagſhot, under the command of the Duke of Richmond, is now formed, and the different regiments are arriving daily. The King goes occaſionally; the Prince of Wales, the Ducheſs of Gordon, Lady Suſan, and ſeveral perſons of faſhion, are now at the camp.

One of the aſſaſſins of the late unfortunate Dillon was executed at Liſle on the 13th inſt.

A ſort of revolution has taken place at Conſtantinople. The ſublime Porte has eſtabliſhed a Privy Council with juriſdiction in all political matters, without which the Grand Vizier, cannot act. Deſpotiſm is thus ſomewhat ſhaken even in her favorite ſeat.

RICHMOND, September 5.

We are credibly informed that about 100 Indians lately made an attack on Galliopolis, a French ſettlement on the Ohio, oppoſite to the mouth of the Great Kanahwa, which continued for ſome time. The Indians, after deſtroying the ſtanding corn, killing four or five, and doing other miſchief, retreated.—About the ſame time two young women, named Morris, of Kanahwa country, were killed.

BALTIMORE, September 7.

M. Merlin, at the Tribune of the Jacobins, in Paris, made uſe of the following expreſſion; "Is there not one worthy citizen to be found, who ſhall plunge a Poniard into La Fayette's Body?"

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 1.

On Wedneſday laſt the Bridge in the centre of this town was finiſhed. The completion of a work of ſo much elegance and public utility was thought worthy of public notice, and was accordingly celebrated on the day following. The chartered military companies, under the command of Cols. Tillinghaſt and Whipple, paraded on the Bridge a little before noon. At twelve o'clock fifteen cannon were diſcharged upon the Bridge, which was adorned with an equal number of flags, and ſeveral manual firings were alſo performed. The military companies then eſcorted his Excellency the Governor, and a large number of reſpectable citizens, with the maſter-builder and mechanics of the Bridge, to Federal-Hill, where, having partaken of a cold collation, the diſcharge of cannon echoed to toaſts:

This Bridge is built on the model of that which connects Boſton and Charleſton. Though much inferior to that in length, it is inferior to none in ſtrength and beauty. It is 120 feet long, having a draw 22 feet. It is 56 feet wide, with chineſe fence at the ſides, and paliſadoed 8 feet from each ſide. It is lighted by 6 lamps, which were conſtructed by Major Burrill, of this town, and are ſuſpended on poſts, whoſe golden tops will long witneſs the taſte and generoſity of thoſe young gentlemen at whoſe expence they were gilt.

This very neceſſary piece of work has been executed by Mr. Whiting, of Norwich, under the agency of John Dorrance, Eſq. in the courſe of a few months, much to the ſatisfaction of the public.

We are informed that Mr. Whiting is applied to reſpecting the Bridge to be erected from Weſt-Boſton to Cambridge.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) Sept. 3.

On Friday morning laſt, this town ſuſtained a very heavy loſs by the death of Mr. DANIEL ROGERS, in the 40th year of his age.

As a merchant and man of buſineſs, enterpriſe, induſtry and punctuality marked his conduct; in his temper and diſpoſition he was humane and benevolent, and in his manners affable and polite; as a huſband, father, brother, friend and maſter, few perhaps excelled him: theſe virtues ſoon gained him general eſteem, and induced the freemen of the town, in April laſt, to call him forth for one of their repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly, and at their late choice to re-elect him to ſit in the enſuing October ſeſſion.

The anxiety and concern for his recovery, apparent on every countenance, during a long and ſevere illneſs, demonſtrated the ſenſibility of his fellow-citizens, and the part they ſhared in his ſufferings; as did the great number of all ranks and denominations, paying the laſt tribute to his memory, by their attendance at his funeral, on yeſterday evening, diſcover how ſincerely they lament his untimely exit.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO ARISTIDES.

THOUGH there would be no great hazard of miſtake in inferring the writer of the paper under the ſignature of *Ariſtides* from "the appropriate and prominent features" which characteriſe the ſtyle of that paper; yet I forbear to imitate the example which has been ſet, with too little decorum, by naming or deſcribing the ſuppoſed author. The ſimilitude of ſtyle, or any other circumſtance merely probable, is too ſlight a foundation for ſo improper a procedure.

Peculiar circumſtances which it is not neceſſary to explain, uniting with the conjecture which is indulged reſpecting the real *Ariſtides*, lead to a change of the original party to the charges. The diſcuſſion will be taken up and purſued by one, who is willing to be reſponſible for the allegations he ſhall make, and who conſequently will not refuſe to be known, on proper terms, to the officer concerned. It is however not meant to invite enquiry on that head. It is moſt adviſable that none ſhould be made. For any public purpoſe, none will be requiſite. For any perſonal one, none will be proper. What ſhall be ſaid, will merely apply to public conduct, and will be ſupported by proof and argument.

Why then, it may be aſked, the intimation of a willingneſs to be known, if required? The anſwer is, merely to put an end to the epithets "cowardly aſſaſſin," "ſtriking in the dark," and other tropes and figures of a ſimilar nature. Some rhetoric may be ſpoiled, but the elucidation of truth will be promoted.

It occurs at once to an obſervant reader, that *Ariſtides* paſſes over in total ſilence, the leading article of charge brought by the *American* againſt Mr. Jefferſon—namely, That he is the *inſtitutor* and *patron* of a certain Gazette publiſhed in this city, the object and tendency of which are to vilify and depreciate the government of the United States, to miſrepreſent and traduce the adminiſtration of it, except in the ſingle department of which that gentleman is the head; implicating in the moſt virulent cenſure the majorities of both houſes of Congreſs, the heads both of the treaſury and war departments, and ſparing not even the Chief Magiſtrate himſelf; that in the ſupport of this paper, thus hoſtile to the government, in the adminiſtration of which he holds ſo important a truſt, he has not ſcrupled to apply the money of that very government; departing by this conduct from the rules of official propriety and obligation, and from the duty of a diſcreet and patriotic citizen.

This is the leading and main charge which has been brought by the *American* againſt Mr. Jefferſon, which he ſupports in ſeveral ways.

1ſt. By direct proof of an official connection between the Secretary of State and the Editor of the National Gazette—coeval with, or rather antecedent to the *firſt eſtabliſhment* of that paper.

2d. By the ſuggeſtion of his being oppoſed to the preſent government of the United States, while it was under the conſideration of the people.

3d. By the ſuggeſtion of his being oppoſed to the principal meaſures which have been adopted in the courſe of its adminiſtration, particularly thoſe relating to the finances.

The object of the above recapitulation is to ſhew the true original ſtate of the queſtion; in order that it may be clearly ſeen how entirely *Ariſtides*, in his defence, loſes ſight of the principal point, and contents himſelf with an indirect endeavor to involve it in uncertainty, by diſputing or denying ſome poſitions which form only the collateral evidence.

It will now remain to ſee how the charges of the *American* have been and can be ſupported.

As to the connection between the Secretary of State and the Editor of the National Gazette, neither of the following facts can or will be diſputed. If any of them ſhould be denied, it will be proved beyond the poſſibility of doubt.

1ſt. That the Editor of the National Gazette is a Clerk in the department of State for foreign languages, and as ſuch, receives a ſalary of two hundred and fifty dollars a year.

2d. That he became ſo antecedent to the eſtabliſhment of his Gazette, having actually received his ſalary from the 17th Auguſt, 1791, and not having publiſhed the firſt number of his paper till the 31ſt of October following.

3d. That at the time he became ſo, there was another character, a Clerk in the ſame department, who underſtood the French language; and that the Editor of the National Gazette is a tranſlator of that language only.

4th. That the appointment was not made under any ſpecial proviſion, marking out a particular Clerkſhip of the kind, its duties, or its emoluments; but under a general authority to appoint Clerks, and allow them ſalaries, not exceeding the average of 500 dollars to each.

5th. That the Editor of the National Gazette, *immediately* preceding the eſtabliſhment of that paper, was the ſuperintendant or conductor of a paper belonging to Childs & Swaine, printed at New-York.

Theſe are the facts: The concluſion is irreſiſtable. The ſecret intentions of men being in the repoſitories of their own breaſts, it rarely happens, and is therefore not to be expected, that direct and poſitive proof of them can be adduced.

Preſumptive facts and circumſtances muſt afford the evidence; and when theſe are ſufficiently ſtrong they ought to decide.

We find the head of a department taking the Editor of a Gazette into his employment, as a clerk, with a ſtated ſalary—not for any ſpecial purpoſe, which could not have been accompliſhed otherwiſe; for he had, at the time, in his department, a clerk who was capable of performing the very ſervice required, and could without difficulty have procured others ſimilarly qualified; nor from any particular neceſſity ariſing from a too limited allowance, or any other cauſe; for he had it in his power to allow an adequate compenſation to a character who might have been regularly attached to the department.

The very exiſtence of ſuch a connexion, then, is alone a ſufficient foundation for believing, that the deſign of the arrangement was to ſecure an influence over the paper, the Editor of which was ſo employed. But the circumſtances which attend it explain the nature of it beyond a doubt. That which has been juſt mentioned, namely, there having been previouſly a clerk in the department qualified to render the ſervice, is a weighty one. The coming of a *new* printer, from another State to ſubſtitute a *new* paper—his having been appointed a clerk in the department *prior* to his removal to this city—his having been compenſated *before* he was even preſent, to ſatisfy the *appearance* of rendering ſervice; theſe circumſtances give a point and energy to the language of the tranſaction which render it unequivocal.—There perhaps never was a more ſlimſy covering for the penſioning of a printer. Some oſtenſible ground for giving him the public money was neceſſary to be contrived—the clerkſhip of foreign languages was deemed a plauſible pretext—But no man acquainted with human nature, or with the ordinary *wiles* of political intrigue, can be deceived by it.

The medium of negociation between the Secretary of State and Mr. Freneau, in order to the inſtitution of his paper, is known, and documents are poſſeſſed which aſcertain the perſon; but they are at preſent withheld, from conſiderations of a particular nature.—Theſe are the more readily yielded to; becauſe the facts, which have been ſtated, render it unneceſſary to exhibit them.—Thoſe facts prove to the ſatisfaction of every impartial mind, that Mr. Jefferſon is the INSTITUTOR and PATRON of the National Gazette.

As to the complexion and tendency of that Gazette, a reference to itſelf is ſufficient. No man who loves the government, or is a friend to the public tranquillity, but muſt reprobate it as an incendiary and pernicious publication, and condemn the auſpices under which it is ſupported.

In another paper, the charges which have occaſioned ſo much umbrage to *Ariſtides*, will be more correctly ſtated and enforced. The preciſe terms of the advice which was given by Mr. Jefferſon to Congreſs, reſpecting the tranſfer of the French debt to a Company of Hollanders, will be recited.

This characteriſtic trait in the political principles of that gentleman, will be ſubmitted to the honeſt feelings not only of the great body of the yeomanry, to whom ſuch affected appeals are ſo often made, but to honeſt men of whatſoever claſs or condition.

CATULUS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.

By the lateſt accounts from the Weſtward it appears that the Indians diſcover a temper directly the reverſe of pacific—that they have ſacrificed Col. Hardin and Major Trueman appears to be too true. That they have inceſſantly committed depredations on the frontiers—that within the bounds of the State of Kentuckey alone between forty and fifty perſons have been killed or made priſoners ſince laſt ſpring; and a party of 18 near Fort Jefferſon who were making hay, were lately attacked—one only eſcaped—and four that were taken priſoners were burnt by the Shawaneſe.

By accounts from Albany it appears that the various plans of Bridges and Canals in contemplation by the citizens in that part of the State of New-York, are in a train of proſecution.—The recent examinations of the rivers, &c. have aſcertained that the projected improvements in the interior navigation is much more practicable than was ever conceived of.

Tueſday laſt a young man was committed to the gaol of this city, on ſuſpicion of his having been concerned in the murder of Elizabeth Reeve.

The State Gazette of Georgia, printed at Auguſta the 25th Auguſt, ſays, that W. A. Bowles was hanged at Madrid the 7th June, at the common place of execution. This is probably premature, as accounts of Bowles' being at Cadiz ſubſequent to the 7th June, have been publiſhed.

By a public communication from Governor Telfair, to the Repreſentatives in Congreſs of the State of Georgia, it appears that it will require One Million of Dollars to be aſſumed on account of that State, to cover its State Debts.

On Friday the 17th Auguſt, a fire broke out in Halifax, Nova-Scotia, which conſumed ſix tenements and the Ordnance Laboratory before it could be got under. A Mr. Wellnor and his wife periſhed in the flames. The loſs of property is ſaid to be great.

The Pittſburgh Gazette of laſt Saturday contains no Indian intelligence.

Sunday the 26th Auguſt, three ſoldiers belonging to the Federal Army were ſhot at Pittſburgh, for deſertion.

The Britiſh July Packet arrived at New-York, laſt Sunday, via Halifax.

Mr. JAMES CAREY, late printer and proprietor of a Dublin Newſpaper, entitled *the Rights of Iriſhmen*, propoſes publiſhing a daily paper in Richmond—to commence the firſt of October next.

The publication of "the private Life of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſq." is begun in London—it appears to be from the Doctor's own notes, and begins thus—

"*My Dear Son,*

"I have lately amuſed myſelf with collecting ſome little Anecdotes of our Family, &c."

Wedneſday the 5th inſtant was celebrated at Providence, the anniverſary Commencement of Rhode-Iſland College. The proceſſion, at half paſt ten o'clock, moved from College-Hall to the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, where, after an introductory prayer by the Rev. Dr. *Stillman*, the exerciſes of the day began—theſe being finiſhed, highly to the acceptance of a numerous audience, the Degree of *Bachelor* in the *Arts* was conferred on ſeventeen, and that of *Maſter* in the *Arts* on ſix candidates.

The Degree of *Doctor* of *Divinity* was conferred on the Rev. *John Rippon*, of London—the Rev. *John Ryland*, jun. of England—and the Rev. *Benjamin Foſter*, of New-York. The Degree of *Doctor* of *Laws* was conferred on the Rev. *Perez Fobes*, of Raynham—Mr. *Benjamin Weſt*, of Providence—and the Hon. *Alexander Hamilton*, Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States.

At the Commencement at Dartmouth College, the 22d ult. the honorary degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on the Hon. JEREMIAH WADSWORTH—and that of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. SAMUEL LIVERMORE, and the Hon. JOHN PICKERING, Chief Juſtice of New-Hampſhire.

ABSTRACT of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Marſhal Luckner was in Paris the 17th July—the public mind was greatly agitated in accounting for the motives of his being there.—The late apparent reconciliation of parties in the National Aſſembly turns out a temporary buſineſs, as violent debates ſtill take place, and factions ſtill diſtract the public councils.—M. Luckner left Paris about the 20th July—he is much diſſatisfied with the decree which interdicts petitions from Generals of the armies.—The decree, which declares the country to be in danger, has been publiſhed with great ceremony in all parts of the city—and books were opened in which great numbers of citizens enrolled their names.—The Aſſembly have decreed that the army ſhall be reinforced, ſo as to make it conſiſt of 450,000 men.—M. Duſaillant the rebel ariſtocrat and ſeveral of his friends and followers have been cut to pieces, the perſons legally authorized not being able to prevent their being maſſacred; the forts of Bannes & Jales are reduced to aſhes.—On M. Duſaillant were found papers which diſcloſe an immenſe plot againſt the Conſtitution; by far the moſt extenſive of any attempted againſt it. M. Duſaillant in theſe papers is named Generaliſſimo of the South, in which the counter-revolution was to commence—copies of theſe papers were read in the Aſſembly, by which it appeared that M. Duſaillant and a Count de Combet were agents to the French Princes, that the Catholics were to riſe againſt the Proteſtants, the Royaliſts who are for the old monarchy againſt the Patriots, &c.—The Cure de Bannes was ſacrificed by M. Duſaillant and his troops.—Long and loud debates enſued on reading theſe papers, and it was decreed that fifty-ſeven perſons were guilty of high treaſon.—Since the death of Duſaillant quietneſs is reſtored to the South of France—The anniverſary of the French revolution was celebrated by the patriotic ſocieties in London.—Accounts are received from Lord Cornwallis to the fourth of March, in which he ſpeaks in high terms of the officers and ſoldiers of his army—but makes no mention of the death of Gen. Meadows.—The Amſterdam Gazette repreſents the partition of Poland as a matter fixed on—That notwithſtanding the efforts of the nation, the unhappy fate of that country ſeems to be at length decided—Thus a people which had ſet an example to the civilized world, by eſtabliſhing a government which has raiſed the human ſpecies, long depreſſed and humiliated by the iron hand of feudal deſpotiſm, to the rank aſſigned them in the original conſtitution of nature, are again to be made the ſport of ambition, the miſerable ſlaves of arbitrary power and lordly domination—That the righteous governor of the univerſe may blaſt the deſigns of the deſpots of the earth, and yet interpoſe that power which is omnipotent to ſave, in favor of Poland, muſt be the ardent prayer of all good patriots.—The Engliſh army under Lord Cornwallis is now in poſſeſſion of Hyder Ally's ſuperb Tomb, and an elegant palace near Seringapatam—The Tomb is converted by the Britiſh General into an hoſpital for the ſick and wounded of his army.

Paris, according to the lateſt accounts, is in a ſtate of violent agitation; every thing appears to be guided by the impulſe of the moment—the conſtituted powers deſpiſed, and the voice of faction allowed the utmoſt latitude that imagination can conceive—Great deſertions of the officers of the army continue.—Comparative accounts of the Britiſh Cuſtoms, Exciſe, &c. for the weeks ending the 21ſt of July 1791, and 1792.

	1791. L.	s.	d.	1792. L.	s.	d.
Cuſtoms,	67,234	1	0	150,797	11	0
Exciſe,	300,456	0	0	329,550	0	0
Stamps,	16,269	0	0	21,254	0	0
Incidents,	13,486	4	0	9,317	17	0
L.	397,445	5	0	510,091	8	0

Increaſe for the week ending July 21, 1792, above its correſponding week in 1791, one hundred thirteen thouſand four hundred ſeventy-four pounds three ſhillings!

The amount of the revenue in 1792, above 1791, has already conſiderably exceeded half a million!

On the 20th July, a fire broke out in the general hoſpital at Valenciennes. The buildings, which ſerved as magazines for the camp equipage, were burnt. The ſick in the hoſpital were happily reſcued from the flames. This dreadful calamity, is ſaid to have been the effect of treachery, part of a match having been found where the fire firſt broke out. Soon after the appearance of the fire, the Auſtrians advanced from Bavay to Jeanlin, within a league and a half of Valenciennes; but they were vigorouſly repulſed with loſs.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Manchester,	Clay,	Liverpool
Swanwick,	Lowe,	Havre-de-Grace
Active,	Blair,	ditto
Alexander,	Bailey,	Roſs (Ireland)
Minerva,	Wood,	Killabegs
Harriet,	Alliſon,	Londonderry
Brig Induſtry,	Kenyon,	St. Euſtatia
Schooner Nancy,	Butler,	Charleſton
Sloop Jenny,	Darrell,	Bermuda.

The Minerva has brought 397 paſſengers.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		22/
3 per Cents,		13/1
Deferred,		13/7
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	49	per cent. prem.
¾ ſhares,	60	

PLANS
OF THE
City of Waſhington,
Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

☞ *The* INDEX *and* TITLE-PAGE *for the Third Volume of this* GAZETTE, *is now ready to be delivered to those who intend to bind that Volume.*

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*

WANTED—TO RENT,
From the last of October next,
☞ *A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

To be published by Subscription,
THE
AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,
OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE
Old Congress,
From September 1774, to March 1789;—
An authentic and *original* collection of
OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.
written during the late war;
And EXTRACTS from the
SECRET JOURNALS.
(For particulars, see Proposals at large.)

Subscriptions are received by the principal Booksellers, and by the Editor,
JOHN CAREY, *No.* 26, *Pear-Street, Philadelphia.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumstances of a gentleman who had undertaken to dispose of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunswick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the sale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Vestry-men. This lays the Managers under the necessity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to transmit these tickets to the parts of the state where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets besides these remaining on hand, all persons who are disposed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requested to supply themselves by the first of October; and the gentlemen appointed to dispose of them, are desired to return those to the Managers which then remain unsold, to answer the applications of some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are postponed to this resource for a supply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be considered as at the risk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Esq. of New-Brunswick, is duly chosen one of the Managers of the said Lottery, and has given security and qualified agreeably to law. (cp:O1)

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a steel clasp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Massachusetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16*s.* principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £. 10 10*s.* principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Howard*, for £. 8 8*s.* 1*d.* principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0*s.* 3*d.* principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampshire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *John and Daniel Jenks*; also a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was endorsed) dated 1st May, 1792, and payable on the 11th August following; the others were all payable to the Subscriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were issued, and the Notes of Hand by the different signers, they can therefore be of no use to any but the owner.

The Subscriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who has found the same, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no questions will be asked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.
Salem, Massachusetts, August 1, 1792. (eptf)

TO BE SOLD,
(And possession given immediately)
A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to grass, and there being so much meadow, a large stock may be raised: it is also natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept stock, will much improve its quality, and be the most profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premises a handsome two story stone house and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; also, a good barn, with stabling, cow-house, granary, waggon-house, work-shop, and smoak-house. The situation is high, pleasant, and healthy, and affords some very agreeable prospects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jersey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the subscriber purchased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at No. 141, South Second-street, or at No. 81, South Water-street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N. B. Stock for the farm may be had of the present tenant.

Also, to be Sold, and entered immediately,
A two-story Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-street, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.
July 17. (eptf)

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY
MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, seventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nursing and the management of Children.

"We recommend these letters to the perusal of those to whom they are particularly addressed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.
4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.
5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.
6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.
7. Smith's History of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.
8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."——N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.
9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.
10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.
11. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.
12. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.
13. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.
14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.
15. American Jest Book. Price three-fifths of a dollar.
16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.
17. The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, six dollars.
18. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.
19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.
20. Christian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.
21. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.
22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.
23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.
JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary outhouses.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS, } Executors.
(eptO)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.
JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(cp3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,
Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at
No. 19,
Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

Treasury Department,

AUGUST 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1793, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town & Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, and at Pittsburgh, York-Town and Carlisle.
2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.
3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.
4. At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.
5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.
6. At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said River Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.
7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the said River to its mouth.
8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.
9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.
10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.
11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.
12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.
13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.
14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.
15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the said Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.
16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami River of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.
17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.
18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said River Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.
19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany River to Fort Franklin.
20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.
21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.
22. At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash River, and from the mouth of the said Wabash River to the mouth of the River Ohio.
23. At any place or places on the East side of the River Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illionois River.
24. At any place or places on the East side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot inclusively.
25. At any place or places from the said River Margot to the River Yazous inclusively.
26. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.
27. At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the said Wabash, to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.
28. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.
29. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.
30. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Teneffee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said River, inclusively.
31. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Nashville, on the said River, and at Nashville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.
One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles, } per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.

Treasury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 13th day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1793, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following articles, viz.
One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles, } per 100 rations.

The proposals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Posts, or separately, for Springfield and West-Point.

Treasury Department,

AUGUST, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the fourth day of October next inclusively, for the supply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the service the United States——viz.

FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

4608	Hats	18460	Shirts
4608	Coats	7956	Pair of Socks
4608	Vests	4608	Blankets
8668	Woolen Overalls	4608	Stocks
9216	Linen Overalls	4608	Stock Clasps
18376	Pair of Shoes	4608	Pair of Buckles

FOR THE CAVALRY.

360	Caps	720	Pair of Stockings
360	Coats	1440	Shirts
360	Vests	360	Blankets
360	Pair of Leather (Breeches	360	Stocks
		360	Stock Clasps; and
720	Pair of Boots	1200	Rifle Shirts, to be
360	Pair of Spurs	(made of Russia Sheeting.	

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The proposals may comprise the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furnished agreeably to patterns or specimens, which will be shewn at the War Office. Good security will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if necessary, such reasonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem expedient.

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact a valid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I. A. B. of county of state of hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of the respective offices, and also of the time the invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the
President of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk
to the Commissioners.
June 2, 1792. [eptf]